GLORIA CAMBRIÆ;

OR THE

SPEECH

OF A

Bold Britain

IN

PARLIAMENT,

AGAINST

A *Dutch* PRINCE of

WALES.

Oppoſuit & Vicit.

LONDON,

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PREFACE.

I Must confess, I was favour'd by a great Accident with a lucky Opportunity of Obliging the World with the following Speech; which for the Good Service it has done, and the Honesty and Integrity it contains, deserves every English *Man's Thanks, as well as every Bodies Reading.*

But as I have ventur'd to Print it without Leave of its Parent, that Worthy Patriot, who sav'd the Greatest Branch of the Crowns Revenues from the Mercinary Grasp of a Foreign Favourite; I therefore think my self oblig'd in Modesty, to acknowledge my Presumption, and humbly beg his Pardon; lest a snarling Party who have been of late too Powerful Enemies to the Publick Good, should reflect upon the Author (without whose Knowledge it was Printed) those Errors that might happen in the Transcript, and also the Vanity of Publishing his Arguments against that Royal Bounty, which had it not been timely obstructed, would have been of an Injurious Consequence to the Crowns Successors, and of Prejudice to the whole Kingdom.

PREFACE.

I am sensible, the Honest and Ingenious Part of the Nation have been long in quest of what I have now ventur'd to Communicate to the Publick, which for its just Intention, as well as its Good Effect, deserves to be Recorded in the Best of Histories, there to remain as a Bold Example to Eternity, for all Lovers of the English Crown, and Well-wishers to their Country, to Observe and Follow upon the like Occasion.

As the Success was Great, so was the Undertaking Noble, and shew'd the Britains *are not yet degenerated from their Antient Generosity.* England *shares in the Advantage of this Effort, but to* Wales *alone ought to be ascrib'd the Glory, which in time of need has serv'd the Kingdom with so Worthy a Representative, who for his Learning in the Laws, as well as Honesty to his Country, has a Just Title to all Reverence and Respect, as the Reader will find upon the Perusal of his Speech, so Farewel.*

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Mr. *P---e*'s SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker,

THE Petition now Presented to you on the Behalf of our selves and Country-men, tho' Subscrib'd by a few Hands, yet has the Sense and Approbation of Thousands, who are not Influenced by their own Interest, but for the Honour they have for the Crown, and the Welfare of the *British* Nation.

If I could conceive that the Glory of *England* was, or could be upheld by a poor Landless Crown, and a miserable necessitous People, I

could then be eaſily perſwaded to believe, that his Majeſty was well adviſed to Grant away all the Revenues of the Crown, and that the Government thereby would be well ſecured, and the People beſt protected, when they had little or nothing left them; I am ſure they are not *Engliſh*, but Foreign Politicians, who may reverence the King, but hate us.

The Kings of *England* always Reigned beſt, when they had the Affections of their Subjects, and of that they were ſecure, when the People were ſenſible, that the King was Intirely in their Intereſt, and loved the *Engliſh* Soil as well as the Peoples Money: When Kings had a Candid Intereſt coupled with their Power, then it was moſt Stable and Durable, as is manifeſt by the Antient Demeſn Lands, and other the Large and Royal Revenues, the many and Great Tenures which the People then held their Eſtates under, which caused such an Indiſpenſible Union and Dependency, that they ſupported each other; and 'tis obſervable, that the Separation of the Revenues from the Crown, has in all Ages been the Means of rendring the *Engliſh* Government precarious; and that it might not be ſo, the Petition (with a Dutiful Deference to his Majeſty) does repreſent to you (the Great Council of the Nation) This, Theirs, and the Peoples Caſe for Redreſs and Remedy, according to your Wiſdom.

Give me Patience and Pardon, and I'll lay before you the true Eſtate of the Fact upon the Petition, and Manner of Grant, and what is Granted.

The Great Lordſhips of *Denbeigh*, *Bromfield* and *Yale* in the County of *Denbeigh* for ſome Centuries have been the Revenues of the Kings of *England*, and Princes of *Wales*, by which Lordſhips the Petitioners, and 1500 more are Tenants, pay Rents and Suits of Courts, and other Royal Services: Theſe Lordſhips are four Parts in five of the whole Country, and Thirty Miles in Extent; the preſent Rents to the Crown are but 1000 *l. per Annum*, beſides Reliefs, Miſes, Waſtes, Eſtreats, Perquiſits of Courts, and other Contingent Profits; there are alſo great profitable Waſtes of ſeveral Thouſand Acres of Rich and Valuable Mines, beſides other great Advantages, a mighty Favourite and great Courtier might make. The Petitioners being caſually informed the laſt Summer, that a Grant to the Earl of *Portland* was in the Treaſury, in order to be paſs'd; the Petitioners did oppoſe the ſaid Grant, they found not only the 3 Lordſhips, but near 3000 *l. per An.* of the Petitioners and Country-mens Antient Inheritance expreſly granted; ſo that if all had been preſented that was comprized in the Grant, it had been a very Noble Royal Gift, worth at leaſt 100000 *l.* nor was that Grant for any ſhort time to this Noble Lord, it being to him and his Heirs for ever, and yet not much to the Advantage of the Crown, having only a Reſervation of ſix Shillings and Eight Pence *per Annum* to the King and his Succeſſors.

The Facts were laid before the Lords of the Treaſury by the Petitioners, who cannot ſay but they were all well heard, well underſtood, and I hope well repreſented, only with this Remark; That the Day deſign'd by the Lords of the Treaſury for the Grant, was Dated and came to the Privy-Seal a Month before the Lords of the Treaſury had appointed the Petitiones to be heard at the Treaſury againſt the Grant;

the

the next Stage that we had, was to attend the Grant from the Treasury to the Privy-Seal, where I muſt confeſs the Reaſon and Complaints a-gainſt the Grant, were heard and receiv'd with all Candor and Goodneſs of that Noble Lord, who had the Cuſtody of the Seal, and I truly believe, he has repreſented the whole Affair, and that is the Reaſon at preſent that this Grant halts, I ſuppoſe till the Parliament Riſes, and then I doubt not but it will find Legs and take its Journey.

Having made the Applications in their proper places to ſtop the ſaid Grants, and that without Succeſs, it became a Grievance, and we hope this Honourable Houſe will Redreſs it. Theſe Lordſhips have been for many Years the Revenues of the Kings of *England*, and the Support of many Princes of *Wales*, have been ſettled upon them and their Heirs, and the Kings of *England* by ſundry Patents, and Confirm'd by many Acts of Parliament.

These Royal Dominions in moſt Reigns have been attack'd by great and powerful Favourites, for in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſome part of theſe Revenues were granted to ſome of her Creatures, but attended with ſo many Law-Suits and General Diſtractions, that the Queen Interpoſed, and the Freeholders gave large Compoſitions for their Peace, the Q. confirming their Eſtates by a Charter.

In the Fourth Year of King *James* the Firſt, theſe Lordſhips were ſettled on Prince *Charles* and his Heirs, Kings of *England*, but his Servants (as moſt Courtiers are) willing to make uſe of the Opportunity, got ſome Grants of moſt part of that Revenue, which proved ſo vexatious and troubleſome to their Country, that the Freeholders came to another Compoſition, and gave 10000 *l.* for their Peace, and had another Charter of Confirmation of their Rights, and for the ſettling of their Eſtates, Tenures, *&c.* which was Confirm'd in Parliament in the Fifth Year of King *Charles* the Firſt, in the late Reign (however callumniated) there were many and great Applications made for ſome Grants of ſome Lands of theſe Lordſhips, which were always rejected, as too powerful for a Subject; if part were ſo, what would the whole be.

Hiſtory and Records tell us, that the Grant of theſe Lordſhips have been very Fatal to the Prince or Potentate, the one either loſing his Crown, or the other his Head, it's therefore dangerous medling with ſuch ominous Bounties.

I muſt likewiſe obſerve to you, that the Long Parliament in *Charles* the Second's Reign, when they paſs'd an Act for the Fee-Farm-Rents, excepted thoſe within the Principality of *Wales*, which is a plain Intimation that the Parliament thought them not Alienable or fitting to be Alienated, but rather to be preſerved for the Support of the Prince of *Wales*.

There's a great Duty lies upon the Freeholders of theſe Lordſhips on the Creation of the Prince of *Wales*; they pay the Prince of *Wales* 800 *l.* for Mizes, which is ſuch a Duty, Service or Tenure, which is not to be ſevered from the ſaid Prince of *Wales*, and it will be very difficult to find how this Tenure can be made reconcileable to this Noble Lord's Grant.

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If we are to pay theſe Miſes to this Noble Lord, then he is not a Prince of *Wales*, for this Duty was never paid to any other, but if it is to be paid to the Prince of *Wales* and this Noble Lord too, then are we doubly Charged, but if it be to the Prince of *Wales* when he has no Royalty left in that Dominion, and not to this Noble Lord (who by this Grant is to have the whole Lordſhips) it relates a Repugnancy in the Tenure of our Eſtates.

But I ſuppoſe the Grant of this Principality is the fore-runner of the Honour too; and then I ſhall fancy we are returning to our Original Contract, for as Story tells us, we were brought to Entertain a Prince of *Wales* by Recommending him to us as one who did not underſtand the *Engliſh* Tongue; and our Fore-fathers thence infer'd, That he muſt be our Country Man, and no Foreigner, and one that underſtood the *Britiſh* Language; how we were deceiv'd therein, is plauſible; I ſuppoſe this Lord does not underſtand our Language, nor is it to be ſuppoſed he will come amongſt us to learn it, nor ſhall we be fond of learning his.

But ſince I have minded you of the *Welch* Original Contract, which is of ſo long ſtanding, I would not have you forget another Contract, made about ſeven or eight Years ſince, which is the Foundation of our preſent Government; I mean the Bill of Right and Liberties, and ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown, which is ſo much forgot touching the Diſcourſe and Practice, that I have not heard it nam'd in the Parliament but once in the laſt Seſſions, and I find it was much forgot in the Adminiſtration; I would gladly know from thoſe who are better Vers'd in the Prerogative Learning than my ſelf, whether His Majeſty can, by the Bill of Rights, without the Conſent of Parliament, Aliene or give away the Inheritance as an Abſolute Fee of the Crown Lands? If he can, I would know to what purpoſe the Crown was ſettled for Life, with Remainder in Succeſſion, if the Tenant for Life of the Crown can Grant away the Revenues of the Crown, and what is Incident to it; or can the King have a larger Eſtate in the Revenues than he has in the Crown to which it belongs? Far be it from me to think or ſpeak any thing in Derogation of His Majeſty's Honour or Care for Us; It cannot be expected He ſhould know our Laws, who is a Stranger to Us, and we to Him, any more than We His Councils, (which I wiſh we did) I mean thoſe new immediate Adviſers and Miniſters, through whoſe Hands this Grant did Paſs, by Adviſing the King to Grant what by Law He could not.

Theſe Councillors and Miniſters are Guilty of the higheſt Violations of the Laws and Liberties of *England*, and Strike at the very Foundation of Succeſſion, and Tear up the Bill of Rights and Priviledges by the Roots.

It was their Province and Duty to have Acquainted the King of His Power and Intereſt, That the Antient Revenues of the Crown is Sacred, and Unalienable in the Time of War and Peoples Neceſſities.

By the Old Law it was part of the Coronation Oath of the Kings of *England*, not to Alien the Antient Patrimony of the Crown without Conſent of Parliament; but as to theſe Oaths of Office, moſt Kings have Court Caſuiſt enough about them to Inform them that they have

a Prerogative to Diſpence with ſuch Oaths; eſpecially when their Intereſt (as it generally does) goes along with their Council.

It has been the particular Care of all Parliaments, in all Ages, to keep an even Ballance betwixt King and People; and therefore when the Crown was too liberal in its Bounties, the Parliament uſually reſumed thoſe Grants which were very frequent; For from the Reign of *Henry* the Second, to the Sixth Year of *Henry* the Eighth, there was one or more Bills of Reſumption in every one of theſe Reigns, ſave one in the time of *Henry* the Fourth, there was an Act of Reſumption of all that was granted from the Prince of *Wales* in all that Principality, and thoſe Acts were not look't upon by thoſe Princes (of which ſome were both Good and Great) as any leſſening or Diminution of their Prerogative, it being conſider'd, that Kings have their Failings as well as other Men, being clothed with frail Nature, and apt to yield to the Importunities of their Favourites and Flatterers; therefore it becomes neceſſary, that the Great Council of the Nation ſhould Interpoſe for the Intereſt of the King and People.

The Commons of *England* always entertain'd an Honourable Jealouſie of their Prince, when they perceiv'd their Expences at home or abroad, their Gifts and Boons to Favourites to be too large and exorbitant; and as we are an Iſland and ſubject to Invaſion, ſo the Parliament of *England* were very watchful, that other Countries ſhould not out do them in Trade and Naval Strength; That Foreigners ſhould have no more Footing, Strength or Settlement than was conducing to carry on the Trade and Commerce of the Nation; and whenever Princes entertain'd Foreigners of their Council and Chief Advizers, the People of *England* were reſtleſs and uneaſie, till they were remov'd out of the King's Council; Nay out of the Nation, and in Hiſtory and Parliament are many Inſtances, that great Men and Favourites being Foreigners, for appropriating to themſelves too large a proportion of the Royal Revenues, eſpecially in time of War and Peoples Neceſſities. As to Inſtance, in King *Stephen's* time, who Uſurp'd the Crown of *England*, from *Maud* the Empreſs and her Son King *Henry* the Second; *William de Ipres* a *Flemiſh Flanderſer*, was brought over, with a great Number of his Countrymen, to which *William de Ipreſs*, the King *de facto*, gave an Earldom, and made him a Great Confident, that he was in all Councils, and obtain'd great Grants, not only for himſelf, but for his then call'd *Flemings*, who ſwarm'd ſo thick about the King's Court, that *Engliſh* Men were ſcarce known or rewarded; at which time, the *Engliſh* were ſo exaſperated, that they importun'd King *Henry* the Second, when he obtain'd the Right of his Crown, to ſeize on all King *Stephen* had given to his Foreign Favourites and his Accomplices, and to Baniſh him and his Friends the Kingdom.

The ſame Complaint was made to *Richard* the Firſt, for removing and taking away the Duke of *Saxony* his own Nephew and Siſters Son, and all his *German* Friends, as being Foreigners by Birth; The ſame Addreſs was made to *Henry* the Third, to Baniſh his half Brothers, and all their Prince's Friends.

The ſame Addreſs was made by the People to *Edward* the Second, to do ſo with the Lineage of *Gaveſton* and his *Gaſcoiners*? And did not *Edward* the Third do the ſame with his *Bohemian* Friends? *Henry* the

Fourth, and other following Princes took the ſame Method on the Humble and hearty Petition of their People, ſometimes in Parliament, and ſometimes out.

And in theſe Caſes, the Kings ſeiz'd, and took to themſelves all the Revenues of the Crown that they had given them, and always ſent thoſe Foreigners to their own Country, the People of *England* had diſlike, and oppos'd them, fearing both their Power and Council; and that they would become a Burthen to the People; and that *England* was able to Foſter none but her own Children.

I muſt confeſs I am ſtrangely troubled with ſtrange Apprehenſions of our Deplorable State; We are in a Confederacy in War, and ſome of thoſe Confederates are our Enemies in Trade, tho' planted amongſt us; ſome in the King's Council, ſome in the Army, and the common Traders have poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Out-skirts of the City; We find ſome of them *Naturaliz'd*, others made *Denizons*; every Parliament we find endeavouring for a general *Naturalization*, and that warmly ſollicited by the Court-party; We ſee our good Coin gone, and our Confederates openly Coining baſe Money and *Dutch* Alloy; We ſee moſt places of Power and Profit given to Foreigners; We ſee our Confederates in Conjunction with the *Scotch* to ruin our *Engliſh* Trade; We ſee the Revenues of the Crown daily given to one or other who make Sale of them, and tranſmit their Eſtates elſewhere from amongſt us; But what they can get from us, they ſecure in their own Countries. How can we hope for happy Days in *England*, when this Great Lord, and other Foreigners (tho' *Naturaliz'd*) are in the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Councils? If theſe Strangers (tho' Confederates) ſhould be of a different Intereſt, as moſt plainly they are in point of Trade; To which Intereſt is it to be ſuppos'd theſe great Foreign Councils would adhere? So that I ſee when we are reduc'd to extream Poverty, as now we are very near it, we ſhall be ſupplanted by our Neighbours, and become a Colony to the *Dutch*. I ſhall make no ſevere Remarks on this Great Man, for this Great Man makes us little, and will make the Crown both poor and precarious.

And when God ſhall pleaſe to ſend us a Prince of *Wales*, he may have ſuch a Preſent of a Crown, made him as a Pope did to King *John*, who was Sir-nam'd *Sans Terre*, and was by his Father made Lord of *Ireland*; which Grant was Confirm'd by the Pope, who ſent him a Crown of Peacocks Feathers, in Derogation of his Power, and Poverty of his Country.

I would have you conſider we are *Engliſh* Men, and muſt like Patriarchs, ſtand by our Country, and not ſuffer it to be Tributary to Stranges. We rejoyce that we have beat out of this Kingdom Popery and Slavery; and now with as great Joy entertain *Socinianiſm* and Poverty; and yet we ſee our Rights given away, and Liberties will ſoon follow.

Thus have I repreſented to you the Nature of this mighty Grant to this Noble Lord, and the Ill Conſequence that muſt attend the Publick; And more particular our Country by the paſſing of it: The Remedies our Fore-Fathers took to cure theſe Ills are well known.

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I desire more Redress than Punishment, and therefore shall neither move for an Impeachment against this Noble Lord, nor the Banishment of him; but I shall beg that he may have no Power over us, nor we have any Dependency on him.

Therefore I shall conclude my Motion, That an Address be made to his Majesty, to put a stop to the Grant that is passing to the Earl of *Portland* of the Lordships of *Denbeigh*, *Bromfield* and *Yale*, and other Lands in the Principality of *Wales*, and that the same be not Granted but by Consent of Parliament.

This before the Lords of the Treasury.

Minheer Benting, *Earl of* Portland, *begg'd of King* William *the Lordships of* Denbeigh, Bromfield *and* Yale, *in the County of* Denbeigh, *to him and his Heirs for ever; The Warrant coming to the Lords of the Treasury, the Gentlemen of the Country, upon one or two days Notice were heard against the Grant before 'em,* (viz.) *The Lord* Godolphin, *Sir* Stephen Fox, *Sir* Will. Trumball, *and* John Smith *Esq; on* Friday *the* 10th *of* May, 1695.

Sir *Will. Williams*,

Said, That it is part of the Antient Revenues of the Prince of *Wales*, and that the *Welch* were never Subject to any but God and the King; and that none shew'd their Allegiance more than the *Welch*. That in the Statute for granting of Fee-Farm-Rents, there was a particular Exception of the *Welch* Rents, which Imposed, That the Parliament took the *Welch* Revenues not to be Alienable; Yet upon a Creation of a Prince of *Wales*, that there were Mizes of 800*l.* payable out of these Lordships to the Prince of *Wales*; and tho' there were none, yet he hoped and doubted not but to see one of the present King's own Body.

Sir

Sir *Roger Puleſton*,

That the Revenues of theſe Lordſhips did ſupport the Government of *Wales*, by paying the Judges, and others their Salleries, and if given away, there will be a Failure of Juſtice.

Mr. *Pr--e.*

It was ſaid, That the Grant that was making was of a large Extent, being five parts of ſix of one Country, which was too great a Power for any Foreign Subject to have, and the People of the Country too great to be Subject to him. That there fifty mean Lordſhips held under thoſe Manners; That there was above 1500 Freeholders; and that there were Waſtes and Commons of many Thouſands of Acres; and that there was Mines of Lead and Copper of great Value, and the preſent Rents receiv'd about 1500 *l. per Annum*. That Courts were kept in all thoſe Lordſhips in the King's Name; That all or moſt of the Gentry of that Country were Tenants to the King, and Suitors to his Court, and thereby oblig'd to the King by a double Allegiance; their General Allegiance as Subjects, and their particular Allegiance as Tenants; And if the King gave away one, it was to be fear'd, it would leſſen the Bounds of the other, ſince it is obſervable, that Intereſt and Property has an Aſcendant over Duty. That thoſe Lordſhips were formerly Lordſhips Marches, which was occaſion'd when *William* the Conqueror had *England* brought to Subjection, but could not ſubdue the *Welch* Country. He gave to his *Norman* Lords ſome Neighbouring Lands in *Wales*, and furniſh'd them with Men and Arms; and what Ground they could get from the *Welch* by Inſurrection or Conqueſts: Theſe *Norman* Lords were to hold as Lordſhips Marches, which were made Burroughs or Palatinates, and what they got or Uſurp'd by their Power, they maintain'd by Severity or Oppreſſion; And under theſe Vaſſalages the *Britains* continu'd until the 27*th* of *Henry* the Eighth, which was the time the Statute of *Timon* was made, and they eſteem'd it their Happineſs to be under the *Engliſh* Laws and Government, and ſo have continu'd to this Day; none having more Eminently Signaliz'd their conſtant Loyalty to their Rightful King than themſelves. But if his Majeſty ſhall think fit to diſunite them by this Grant, and put them under a Foreign Subject, it is putting them in a worſe poſture than their former Eſtate, when under *William* the Conqueror and his *Norman* Lords.

The *Britains* were always Men of Courage and Sincerity, and yet of Reſentment, tho' *Henry* the 4*th*, and *Henry* the 5*th*, were Martial Princes, and had a Hatred againſt the *Britains*, becauſe they perſevered in their Duty to *Edward* the 2*d*, who was their Rightful, tho' Unfortunate King; and made moſt Scandalous and Reproachful Laws againſt them: Yet it is worth Remark, That thoſe Kings had never peaceable or happy Days till they Reconcil'd themſelves to thoſe great People. Not to tell the Victory of *Owen Glendore*, who was an Inferior Perſon of the long Robe; but when a Stranger would have Encroach'd upon the Waſte and Com-

Commons of his Neighbours, his Laws and Arms, with his Neighbours Aſſiſtance, became a Terror to the *Engliſh* Nation; it was worth Conſideration what little the King hath to Grant, it is a Revenue that belongs to the Prince of *Wales*, and in caſe of want of ſuch, it Veſts in the Crown rather a Uſufracture than a Property, till a Prince be Created, to whoſe Creation the Revenues is annex'd by theſe, tho' unuſual words in the Law, to him and his Heirs who ſhall be Kings of *England*, by the Statute of the 21ſt *Jac. Cap.* 29. in the Preamble of that Statute it was doubted whether *Charles* Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Cornwell*, could Grant Leaſes of the Dutchy Lands for three Lives, or any longer than his own Life; tho' the Statute adds he had of Inheritance in a Special Farm of Limitation, differing from the ordinary Rule of Inheritance of the Common Law, and therefore neceſſary to have Confirm'd in Parliament the Uſe that is made of that Statute in this Caſe, if the Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Cornwell*, who have an Inheritance in their Revenues, cannot Grant Eſtates without Parliament for any longer than their own Lives, How then can His preſent Majeſty, who is our King by Modern Contract, and has but an Eſtate for Life in Poſſeſſion in the Crown by the Act of Settlement, Grant away the Inheritance and abſolute Fee of the Principality of *Wales*? For it is as great an Abſurdity to ſay that a Tenant for Life.

If the Aid of Parliament was neceſſary to help in one Caſe, it was more neceſſary in the other; it is well known in former Reigns there have been frequent Acts of Reſumption, which always paſs'd when the People groan'd under the Weight of heavy Taxes, and the Nation in War; if that was a Reaſon for the Legiſlative Power to paſs a Bill of Reſumption, it is ſtill as good a Reaſon for His Majeſty not to Grant, ſince we are both in War, and under the heavieſt preſſure of Taxes Hiſtory bears Teſtimony of: Let it be conſider'd, Can it be for His Majeſty's Honour or Intereſt (when His People hear this and underſtand it) that he daily gives away the Revenues, and more, the perpetuity of His Crown Revenues to His Foreign Subjects? Good Kings after a long and chargeable War, were accuſtomed to tell their People that they Sorrowed for the Hardſhips the Nation underwent by long War, and heavy Taxes; and that now they would live on their own; but it is to be feared, if Grants are made ſo large and ſo frequent, there will be nothing of the King or His Succeſſors to call their own to live upon.

It is to be hoped your Lordſhips will Conſider that we had but one Days notice of this Attendance, and muſt come therefore very much unprovided, but yet we doubt not but theſe Hints and broken Thoughts we have offer'd to Your Lordſhips, You will by Your Great Judgment improve, whereby the Ill Conſequences of this Grant may truly be Repreſented to His Majeſty.

Lord *Godolphin*,

Had not the Earl of *Leiceſter* thoſe Lordſhips in Grant to him, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time?

Sir *Rob. Cotton*,

I believe I can give the beſt Account in that Caſe; The Earl of Leiceſter had but one of thoſe Lordſhips, and that was *Denbigh*, he was ſo Oppreſſive to the Gentry of the Country, that he occaſion'd them to take up Arms and to Oppoſe him, for which, three or four of my Wives Relations, of the *Salisburies*, were Hanged; but it ended not there, for the Quarrel was kept ſtill on Foot, and the Earl glad to be in Peace, and ſo Grant it back to the Queen, and it has been ever ſince in the Crown.

Lord *Godolphin*,

You have offer'd many weighty Reaſons, and We ſhall Repreſent them to His Majeſty.

FINIS.

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